

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY



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U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	\$298.434	\$335.702	\$329.771
Interdiction	1,612.258	1,772.856	1,756.354
Total Drug Resources by Function	1,910.692	2,108.558	2,086.125
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Salaries & Expenses	\$1,490.895	\$1,640.715	\$1,633.199
<i>Border Security and Trade Facilitation at POEs (non-add)</i>	<i>[746.023]</i>	<i>[800.164]</i>	<i>[805.933]</i>
<i>Border Security and Control between POEs (non-add)</i>	<i>[399.617]</i>	<i>[449.830]</i>	<i>[456.888]</i>
<i>HQ Management and Administration (non-add)</i>	<i>[105.605]</i>	<i>[112.055]</i>	<i>[101.881]</i>
<i>Air & Marine Operations - Salaries (non-add)</i>	<i>[239.650]</i>	<i>[278.666]</i>	<i>[268.497]</i>
Air & Marine Operations	419.797	467.843	452.926
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$1,910.692	\$2,108.558	\$2,086.125
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	8,407	10,315	10,268
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$10.3	\$10.1	\$9.9
Drug Resources Percentage	18.62%	20.82%	21.05%

Program Summary

Mission

Titles 18 U.S.C. and 19 U.S.C. authorize U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to regulate the movement of carriers, persons, and commodities between the U.S. and other nations. It is through this statutory authority that CBP plays a key role in the overall anti-drug effort at the border. CBP's jurisdiction is triggered by the illegal movement of criminal funds, services, or merchandise across our national borders and is applied pursuant to the authority of the Bank Secrecy Act, "USA PATRIOT Act," Money Laundering Control Act, and other laws.

Methodology

Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is a multi-mission bureau, and calculates obligations, by budget decision unit and function, pursuant to an approved drug methodology. On the basis of past practice, five organizations within CBP, the Offices of: Border Patrol; Field Operations; Information Technology; Training and Development; and Air and Marine were provided with guidance on preparing estimates for the reporting of drug control funds. These offices were asked to estimate on the basis of their expert opinion; what portion of their activities is related to drug enforcement. All five organizations

identified resources in their financial plans that support the drug enforcement mission of the agency. The Office of Information Technology, Office of Field Operations, and the Office of Air and Marine attribute their resources to both intelligence and interdiction functions; while the Office of Training and Development and the Office of Border Patrol attribute their resources solely to interdiction.

Office of Field Operations

The Office of Cargo Conveyance and Security/Non-Intrusive Inspection Division of the Office of Field Operations estimates that for FY 2011 there will be 3,941 CBP officer positions related to drug enforcement on Anti-Terrorism Contraband Enforcement Teams (A-TCET). CBP established these teams in 2003, uniting the former Contraband Enforcement Teams (CET), Manifest Review Units (MRU), Non-Intrusive Inspection, Canine, and Outbound teams to form a single A-TCET enforcement team. The A-TCET also works closely with the Passenger Enforcement Rover Team (PERT) and Passenger Analytical Unit (PAU) teams to coordinate all enforcement activities. Although the primary mission of A-TCET teams is anti-terrorism, they also focus on all types of contraband, including narcotics. CBP estimates that 69 percent of the A-TCET is devoted to drug enforcement. The smuggling methodologies and their indicators are similar for both narcotics and anti-terrorism activities.

Also for FY 2011, OFO estimates there will be a total of 448 Canine Enforcement Officers with assigned dogs. Among the dogs paired with an officer, 208 were Narcotics Detection Teams, 32 Currency Firearms Detection Teams and 208 Narcotics/Human Smuggling Detection

Teams that were nearly 100 percent devoted to smuggling interdiction. Finally, in FY 2011 OFO expects to have an additional 16,226 CBP officers, who in addition to the interdiction of contraband and illegal drugs, enforce hundreds of laws and regulations of many other Federal government agencies. The other Federal Agencies include, for example, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, and the Bureau of Export Administration among many others. CBP subject matter experts estimate that roughly 30 percent of these officers' time is devoted to drug-related activities.

Office of Border Patrol

The Office of Border Patrol is responsible for controlling almost 6,000 miles of land borders between ports of entry with Canada and Mexico and nearly 2,700 miles of coastal waters surrounding the Florida Peninsula and Puerto Rico. There were 20,187 Border Patrol agents as of December 19, 2009, assigned to the mission of detecting and apprehending illegal entrants between the ports-of-entry. These illegal entries include aliens and drug smugglers, potential terrorists, wanted criminals, and persons seeking to avoid inspection at the designated ports of entry due to their undocumented status, thus preventing their illegal entry. It has been determined that 15 percent of the total agent time nationwide is related to drug activities. Of the 15% related to drug interdiction, 3.5% of these efforts are related to intelligence and 96.5% is related to drug interdiction. These activities include staffing 34 permanent border traffic checkpoints nationwide including 755 canine units trained in the detection of humans and certain illegal drugs that are concealed

within cargo containers, truck trailers, passenger vehicles and boats. In addition, agents perform line watch functions in targeted border areas that are frequent entry points for the smuggling of drugs and people into the United States.

Office of Information Technology OIT

The Office of Information Technology (OIT) supports the drug enforcement mission through the acquisition, and support and maintenance of technology, such as non-intrusive inspection systems and mission critical targeting software systems. Of OIT's spending, 30 percent of base of the Enforcement Technology Center; 25 percent of Automated Targeting Systems (Passenger, Narcotics, and Anti-Terrorism) systems software costs, 50 percent of the TECS; and 10 percent of data center operations costs are estimated in support of the drug mission. OIT reduced their ONDCP resources by 10 percent cut due to the reductions they received to their base resources in the FY 2011 Presidents budget.

Office of Training Development

Office of Training Development (OTD) has revised its methodology for calculating the portion of their budget attributable to drug control funding. OTD issued a data call for all FY 2010 training courses to reassess if any items were related to drug enforcement material and activities, which are funded via the National Training Plan (NTP). The curriculum of each course was reviewed and subject matter experts determined course hours delivered related to drug enforcement for this tasking. If specific courses offered through the NTP contained drug enforcement related material, a specific percentage for that course was defined (hours related to drug enforcement training was divided by the

total number of course hours). Specific training programs identified include the canine training programs and basic, specialized, and advanced training for CBP Officers. OTD's day-to-day operational resources were attributed to drug enforcement activities at a rate of 20 percent. OTD evaluated each offices mission statement and training development/delivery functions to determine the total weighted percentage of its drug enforcement activities. In light of recent restructuring of OTD's programs such as anti-terrorism, development of national programs, career development, leadership, new course design/development, and succession management for the workforce; there was an overall reduction of the percentage of operational budget related to drug enforcement FY 2009 to FY 2010 from 31 percent to 20 percent.

Office of Air & Marine

CBP Air and Marine's core competencies are air and marine interdiction, air and marine law enforcement, and air domain security. In this capacity, the Office of Air and Marine (OAM) targets the conveyances that illegally transport narcotics, arms, and aliens across our borders and in the Source, Transit and Arrival Zones. In support of source and transit zone interdiction operations, the Air and Marine P-3 Program continues to program a minimum of 7,200 hours a year in support of Joint Interagency Task Force – South (JIATF-S). Although OAM's P-3 fleet continued its Service Life Extension Program (SLEP) and wing replacement program in FY 2009, the P-3's flew over 7,700 flight hours. CBP OAM P-3 is expected to meet flight hour commitments to JIATF-South during FY 2011 and provide additional surveillance

support along the northern border. Successful completion of the SLEP program will add 15,000 flight hours to the service life of the CBP OAM P-3 fleet. The first set of wings was delivered in November 2009. Installation will begin immediately and the aircraft will be returned to service the 3rd quarter of 2010. The P-3 fleet will continue to play a significant role in interdiction, law enforcement, and air domain security in source, transit and arrival zones through FY 2027.

Although 90 percent of the resources that support CBP Air and Marine are considered to be drug-related, since September 11, 2001, Air and Marine has steadily increased its support to counterterrorism by developing a more cohesive and integrated response to national security needs as well as more emphasis on illegal immigration. Currently, Air and Marine is dedicating significant assets and personnel in support of Operation HALCON – a US/Mexico interdiction initiative, and support to the Office of Border Patrol in Southwest Border illegal alien intervention.

Budget

In FY 2011 the President's Budget requests \$2,086.1 million in drug-related resources, which is a decrease of \$22.4 million from the FY 2010 enacted level. These resources support CBP as America's frontline border agency. CBP employs over 58,000 (48,000 from direct appropriations) highly trained personnel to not only prevent terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States, but also to perform its missions, which include stemming the flow of illegal drugs and other contraband. CBP is determined to improve security at and between our ports of entry (POEs) along the

entire length of land and maritime borders, and extend the zone of security beyond the physical borders.

Salaries and Expenses

Total FY 2011 Request: \$1,633.2 million

(Reflects \$7.5 million decrease from FY 2010)

Salaries and Expenses funds CBP's primary field occupations including CBP officers, Border Patrol agents, pilots, marine officers, import and entry specialists, and agricultural specialists. The agency's field organization is comprised of 20 Border Patrol Sectors with 34 permanent border and 69 tactical checkpoints between the ports of entry; 142 stations and substations; and, 20 Field Operations Offices and 327 associated ports of entry, of which 15 are pre-clearance stations. Field personnel use a mix of air and marine assets, non-intrusive technology such as large-scale x-rays and radiation portal monitors, targeting systems, and automation to ensure the identification and apprehension of high-risk travelers and trade.

Border Security and Trade Facilitation at POEs

FY 2011 Request: \$805.9 million

(Reflects \$5.8 million increase from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 drug budget resources of \$805.9 million represents an overall increase of \$5.8 million in drug enforcement funds from the FY 2010 Enacted Budget and will fund border security and trade facilitation at the ports of entry (POEs). CBP will use its resources to support aggressive border enforcement strategies that are designed to interdict and disrupt the flow of narcotics and ill-gotten gains across our Nation's borders and dismantle the related smuggling organizations. CBP narcotics interdiction strategies are designed to be flexible so that

they can successfully counter the constantly shifting narcotics threat at, and between, the ports of entry.

CBP is intent on using resources to develop and implement security programs that safeguard legitimate trade from being used to smuggle the implements of terror and other contraband, including narcotics into the U.S. Under Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT), CBP works closely with importers, carriers, brokers, freight forwarders, and other industry sectors to develop a seamless, security-conscious trade environment resistant to the threat of international terrorism. C-TPAT provides the business community and government a venue to exchange ideas, information, and best practices in an ongoing effort to create a secure supply chain, from the factory floor to U.S. ports of entry. Under C-TPAT, Americas Counter Smuggling Initiative (ACSI), the Carrier Initiative Program (CIP), and the Business Anti-Smuggling Coalition (BASC), partnership programs remain instrumental in expanding CBP's anti-narcotics security programs with trade groups and governments throughout the Caribbean, Central and South America and Mexico.

CBP has implemented a Field Operations Intelligence Program, which provides support to CBP inspection and border enforcement personnel in disrupting the flow of drugs through the collection and analysis of all source information and dissemination of intelligence to the appropriate components. In addition, CBP interdicts undeclared and bulk currency under 31 USC 5317 and 31 USC 5332, respectively, cutting off funds that fuel terrorism, narcotics trafficking, and criminal activities worldwide. CBP officers perform

Buckstop Operations, which involve screening outbound travelers and their personal effects. CBP also supports Cashnet Operations that focus on interdicting bulk currency exported in cargo shipments. CBP uses mobile X-ray vans and specially trained currency canine teams to target individuals, personal effects, conveyances and cargo acting as vehicles for the illicit export of undeclared currency.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$5.8 million):

CBP requests a total adjustment to base of \$46.9 million and 389 FTEs for an increase to Customs and Border Protection Officers (CBPOs) in the Office of Field Operations. The adjustment to base will fund 318 CBPOs and 71 support positions. The proposed adjustment will allow CBP to maintain staffing for critical positions that had been funded from fee revenue supporting CBP's mission to protect the U.S. at its Ports of Entry from the infiltration of terrorists and other criminal elements into the country as well as efforts to address the illegal smuggling of drugs, money instruments, and aliens across our borders. Based on OFO's drug budget methodology, OFO estimates that 30% or \$5.8 million of this adjustment to base would be drug-related.

Border Security and Control between the POEs

FY 2011 Request: \$ 456.9 million

(Reflects \$7.1 million increase from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 President's Budget request of \$456.9 million fund border security and control between the POE's. The Border Patrol has primary responsibility for drug interdiction between the land ports-of-entry. In pursuit of drugs, Border Patrol

agents engage in surveillance activities supported by computer-monitored electronic ground sensors. Traffic check operations are also conducted along major routes of travel to restrict access to the interior by drug and alien smugglers. Transportation centers are placed under surveillance for the same reason. In addition, the Border Patrol canine program was implemented in 1986 in response to escalating alien and drug smuggling activities along the Mexican and Canadian borders. The canines are trained at the Border Patrol National Canine Facility in El Paso, Texas, to locate hidden persons, marijuana, heroin and cocaine. The canines are used in nearly every enforcement activity of the Border Patrol including line watch, traffic check operations, and train and bus checks. The canine program is responsible each year for the detection of record numbers of smuggled aliens and large narcotic loads, including the arrest of the criminals involved in smuggling activities.

The Border Patrol also participates in numerous interagency drug task force operations with other federal, state and local law enforcement agencies through Operation Alliance along the southern border. The Border Patrol is also an active participant in the southwest border HIDTA in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California. To further assist the Border Patrol in this endeavor, all Border Patrol agents receive Drug Enforcement Administration Title 21 cross-designated authority as part of their basic training.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$7.1 million):

The FY 2011 President's Budget request proposes a \$7.1 million increase in the drug-related resources associated with

border security and control between the POE's. The increase is the net of reductions to travel, premium pay and Border Patrol Agents amidst increasing the adjustment to base for the Journeyman pay level. Specifically, funding will largely be used to fund the increased salary and benefit requirements associated with the implementation of raising the journeyman grade level for the frontline Border Patrol Agents (BPAs) within CBP. The journeyman increase from the GS-11 to the GS-12 level will bring these agents on par with other federal law enforcement officers including other CBP law enforcement positions. The net increase from the journeymen pay raise was impacted by reduced employee travel costs, a reduction to premium pay as a result of a proposed change to the management of premium pay policy, and a reduction to Border Patrol agent staffing by 181 Border Patrol agents in FY 2011.

Headquarters Management and Administration

FY 2011 Request: \$101.9 million

(Reflects \$10.2 million decrease from FY 2010)

The FY President's Budget 2011 request of \$101.9 million provides critical policy and operational direction, mission support, and technical expertise to CBP mission operations. Headquarter and Management includes drug control budget dollars from the Office of Training and Development (OTD) and the Office of Information Technology (OIT). These programs are essential in carrying out CBP's dual mission of protecting our homeland while facilitating legitimate trade and travel.

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$10.2 million):

The FY 2011 President's Budget requests a decrease of \$10.2 million over FY 2010 Enacted level associated with Headquarters Management and Administration in support of in support of the OIT change in methodology to include a 10 percent decrease to their ONDCP resources due to the reductions they received to their base resources in the FY 2011 Presidents budget. OIT reduced the amount of funding available for contract support in a number of areas. The reductions will result in less direct support to the field and more centralized IT Help Desk support. OIT plans to mitigate the impacts by standardizing desktops servers and storage; consolidate and centralize management of desktops; virtualize services/workstations and circuit/bandwidth optimization. The Office of Training and Development service contracts and the National Training plan (NTP) will be reduced. The NTP reduction is a result of identified savings and a projected decrease in training requirements for basic students. This reduction is based on three areas of savings: (1) reduction in TDY instructors; (2) new development costs as this function is brought in-house; and (3) savings for student travel based on past spending trends. The reductions to OTD will be mitigated by the need for fewer classes for new Border Patrol agents, since there will not be the increased growth as there had been during previous years.

Air and Marine Operations - Salaries

FY 2011 Request: \$268.5 million

(Reflects \$10.2 million decrease from FY 2010)

CBP Air and Marine secures the borders

against terrorists, acts of terrorism, drug smuggling and other illegal activity by operating air and marine branches at strategic locations along the borders. Multi-mission aircraft with advanced sensors and communications equipment provide powerful interdiction and mobility capabilities directly in support of detecting, identifying and interdicting suspect conveyances, and apprehending suspect terrorists and smugglers. CBP Air and Marine partners with numerous stakeholders in performing its missions throughout the continental United States and the Western Hemisphere. This includes domestic operations at the borders, source, transit and arrival zone operations, interior law enforcement support and support to other agencies. In fulfilling the priority mission of CBP to protect the borders, CBP Air and Marine's geographical Area's of Responsibility (AOR) are the southwest, northern and southeast/coastal border of the United States also to include the Caribbean regions.

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$10.2 million):

The FY 2011 President's Budget requests a \$10.2 million decrease in the drug-related resources associated with CBP's Air and Marine - Salaries. The programmatic decrease to Air and Marine Salaries is the result of not sustaining a FY 2010 Air personnel enhancement. OAM will not sustain approximately 120 positions received in FY 2010. OAM had planned to utilize those resources to continue the expansion of its aviation (including P-3 and UAS) capabilities across the southwest, northern and coastal borders and place heavy emphasis on the maritime requirements along the southeast/Caribbean borders. OAM

maximizes the capabilities of air and marine assets through a cohesive joint air operations model for centralized command and control and a responsive and integrated control system for decentralized execution. OAM partners with numerous stakeholders in performing its missions throughout the continental United States and the Western Hemisphere. This includes domestic operations at the borders, source, transit and arrival zone operations, interior law enforcement support, and support to other agencies.

Air and Marine

Total FY 2011 Request: \$452.9 million (Reflects \$14.9 million decrease from FY 2010)
CBP Air and Marine's interdiction assets are deployed throughout the Western Hemisphere. The Air and Marine Operations Center in Riverside, California, provides command, control, communications, and intelligence for those assets by assimilating information from a wide array of sensors.

The President has authorized the Department of State (DOS) to continue assistance to Colombia in carrying out an "Airbridge Denial Program" against civil aircraft suspected of trafficking in illicit drugs. CBP Air and Marine P-3 aircraft supplement Department of Defense (DOD) aircraft to fly in and over Colombia in support of this Presidential Determination and Directive. The P-3 Airborne Early Warning (AEW) and slick aircraft are critical to interdiction operations in the source and transit zones because they provide vital radar coverage in regions where mountainous terrain, expansive jungles and large bodies of water limit the effectiveness

of ground-based radar. Because the P-3 AEW is the only Detection and Monitoring (D&M) asset solely dedicated to the counter-drug mission, it is a critical component of the National Drug Control Strategy (NDCS).

In the Transit Zone, CBP Air and Marine crews work in conjunction with the law enforcement agencies and military forces of other nations in support of their counter-narcotic programs. CBP is prepared to support counterdrug missions in the Source Zone following a new Presidential Decision Directive granting authorization and completion of training with South American partner nation law enforcement agencies and military forces. Counterdrug missions include detection and monitoring, interceptor support, and coordinated training with military and other law enforcement personnel.

CBP Air and Marine aviation assets include: sensor-equipped, detection and monitoring jet interceptors, long-range trackers, and maritime patrol aircraft; high performance helicopters; and single/multi-engine support aircraft. CBP Air and Marine's range of maritime assets includes interceptor, utility and blue water-type vessels.

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$14.9 million):

The President's Budget request includes a decrease of \$14.9 million for Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance, and Procurement. The FY 2010 enacted level was \$467.8 million and the FY 2011 President's Budget request is \$452.9 million. The FY 2011 budget request includes a planned decrease of \$17.3 million for P-3 SLEP which brings the total funding level to

\$47.7 million. These funds will continue the procurement of the new wing/tail assembly, the wing/tail refurbishment kits for aircraft that do not need new wings/tails, continue the special structural inspections (SSI) and extended special structural inspections (ESSI), and induct an additional P-3 platform into the SLEP program. From within base resources, OAM will continue the acquisition of up to eight AS-350 (Light Enforcement Helicopters). By the end of FY 2011, OAM will have acquired 39 of the 50 AS-350's under contract. Funding is provided for 1 MQ-9 Maritime Variant (Guardian) Unmanned Aircraft System and for P-3 Sensor Upgrades, specifically 3 additional SeaVue maritime radars. The resources will allow CBP to convert one UH-60 Medium Lift Helicopter from an A (alpha) to L (lima) model and one UH-1 to UH-2 Utility Helicopter. Funding is also provided for various marine vessels, to include up to 6 additional coastal interceptors and additional riverine vessels

The table includes performance measures, targets, and achievements for the latest year for which data are available.

The Office of Field Operations' (OFO) drug control efforts were included as part of 2005 OMB assessment of Border Security, Inspections, and Trade Facilitation (BSITF) at the Ports of Entry program. The program received an overall rating of "Effective." OFO drug control efforts were not separately assessed.

CBP Air and Marine (CBP A&M) drug efforts were also included as part of the FY 2006 OMB assessment of CBP Air and Marine program. The program received an overall rating of "Moderately Effective".

The Office of Border Patrol (OBP) drug efforts were included as part of the FY 2007 OMB of Border Security and Control between the Ports of Entry program. The program received an overall rating of "Moderately Effective."

The data below reflect the joint FY 2009 achievements of OFO, CBP A&M, and OPB.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the U.S. Customs and Border Protection's (CBP) drug control program is based on agency GPRA documents, an OMB assessment, and other agency information.

Customs and Border Protection		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Achieved
» Inspection Narcotics Seizures - Cocaine (thousands of pounds)	NA	135,949
» Inspection Narcotics Seizures - Marijuana (thousands of pounds)	NA	4,330,327
» Inspection Narcotics Seizures - Heroin (thousands of pounds)	NA	2,011

Discussion

CBP is the largest uniformed, federal law enforcement agency in the country, with over 20,000 Border Patrol Agents between the ports of entry and more than 20,000 CBP officers stationed at air, land, and sea ports nationwide. These forces are supplemented with 1,165 Air and Marine agents, and 2,388 agricultural specialists and other professionals. FY 2009 was a record year for CBP, with data showing a significant increase in drug seizures. CBP seized more than 4 million pounds of drugs. Outbound currency seizures nationwide also increased 74 percent, surpassing \$57.9 million. CBP's Office of Field Operations (OFO) completed its most successful drug enforcement year in the past five fiscal years, seizing nearly 1.5 million pounds of drugs at ports of entry – an increase of 53 percent for cocaine, 19 percent for marijuana and 11 percent for ephedrine.

Since the establishment of the Southwest Border Initiative, DHS has intensified its efforts with federal, state, local, and tribal authorities and the Government of Mexico to secure the southwest border. Results include a dramatic increase in outbound currency and inbound drug seizures. From late March to November 2009, CBP seized \$22.1 million in outbound currency at land border ports of entry—an increase of 299 percent from the \$5.5 million seized during the same period last year. In addition, CBP and the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) jointly seized 911,800 kilos of narcotics along the southwest border—an increase of 36 percent from the 670,800 kilos seized during the same period last year.

The table indicates the amounts of cocaine, marijuana, and heroin seized by Border Patrol Agents, CBP Officers, and CBP Air Interdiction Agents. These statistics were compiled using the CBP BorderStat system. The BorderStat system was developed and is maintained by the Office of Intelligence and Operations Coordination (OIOC). The system aggregates enforcement and operational statistical data from a wide-range of CBP component reporting systems, e.g. ENFORCE and SEACTS, and serves as the single statistical reporting mechanism for CBP. The ability to generate statistical reporting from disparate sources via a single user interface ensures consistency and enhances CBP operational/enforcement analytical efforts at all levels of the agency. The BorderStat system has accurate data for all operational offices for FY 2009.

In FY 2009, CBP seized a total of 135,949 pounds of cocaine, which is a 24% decrease from FY 2008; 4,330,327 pounds of marijuana, a 75% increase from FY 2008; and 2,011 pounds of heroin, which is an 8% decrease from FY 2008.

CBP is currently exploring counterdrug performance measures in addition to or in lieu of drug seizure statistics for FY2010 that would adequately reflect CBP's drug control activities.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
	Final	Enacted	Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	\$6.286	\$8.276	\$8.426
International	4.687	4.289	4.320
Investigations	426.122	465.173	487.025
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$437.095	\$477.738	\$499.771
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Immigration Enforcement	\$437.095	\$477.738	\$499.771
<i>Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement [non-add]</i>	<i>[46.852]</i>	<i>[47.833]</i>	<i>[48.936]</i>
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$437.095	\$477.738	\$499.771

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	2,282	2,480	2,592
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$5.6	\$5.5	\$5.5
Drug Resources Percentage	7.8%	8.7%	9.1%

Program Summary

Mission

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) uses aggressive border enforcement strategies to investigate and disrupt the flow of narcotics and ill-gotten gains across the Nation's borders, and dismantle related smuggling organizations. ICE achieves these objectives by maintaining an aggressive cadre of Title 21 cross-designated Special Agents and a multi-disciplined money laundering control program to investigate financial crimes and interdict bulk currency shipments exported out of the United States.

Methodology

ICE is a multi-mission bureau, and budget authority is reported pursuant to an approved drug methodology. ICE's methodology is based on investigative case hours recorded in the agency's automated Case Management System TECS (formerly known as Treasury Enforcement Communication System). ICE agents record the type of work they perform in this system. Following the close of the fiscal year, a report is run showing investigative case hours that are coded as general drug cases and money laundering drug cases. A second report is run showing all investigative case hours logged.

Separate calculations exist for ICE's three drug-related components: Office of Investigations (OI), Office of International Affairs (OIA), and Office of Intelligence (Intelligence). OI and Intelligence derive a percentage by dividing the number of investigative case hours linked to drug control activities by the total number of investigative case hours. OIA represents the investigative hours recorded in TECS as full-time equivalent (FTE) agents. OIA derives a percentage by dividing the number of FTE agents by the total number of overseas agents. In FY 2009, 28.2 percent of case hours were drug-related for OI, 3.8 percent for OIA, and 11.85 percent for Intelligence.

The Intelligence Requirement Intake System - IRIS tracks requests for intelligence work by customer. Requests originating from the Office of International Affairs are classified as inherently international and all other customer requests are classified as inherently domestic. In FY 2009, 5 percent of IRIS requests were international in nature.

Budget

The total drug control request for ICE for FY 2011 is \$499.7 million, a net increase of \$22.0 million from the FY 2010 enacted level. This level includes \$22.0 million for three additional Border Enforcement Security Task forces (BEST) facilities and additional law enforcement investigative mission support staff. This initiative is intended to increase national security by expanding activities to control our borders.

Salaries and Expenses

Total FY 2011 Request: \$499.8 million
(Reflects \$22.0 million increase from FY 2010)

The Salaries and Expenses account contribute to the ICE mission of bringing a unified and coordinated focus to the enforcement of Federal immigration and customs laws. Salaries and Expenses resources are used to address terrorism and illegal immigration through the investigation, detention, and prosecution of criminal and non-criminal aliens, and domestic gangs. These activities protect the infrastructure and persons within the United States.

Investigative Activities

FY 2011 Request: \$487.0 million
(Reflects \$21.9 million increase from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 request for the Office of Investigation's (OI) drug-related activities is \$487.0 million. The requested resources will support investigative efforts; coordination with other Federal, State, local, and foreign law enforcement agencies; and through participation in task forces, such as the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF), the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA), Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA) Special Operations Division (SOD) and Border Enforcement Security Task Force (BEST) initiative.

As a member of OCDETF, ICE has access to interagency information available through the OCDETF Fusion Center. This collaboration with other Fusion Center agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the DEA and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), will enhance ICE's ability to develop target profiles and actionable

investigative leads to disrupt and dismantle significant drug traffickers.

In further support of interagency collaboration, ICE will remain an active participant in the DEA-led SOD, an interagency coordination unit consisting of representatives from several federal agencies that include DEA, FBI, and the Internal Revenue Service. During ICE field investigations, ICE targets the command and control communication devices employed by criminal organizations operating across jurisdictional boundaries on a regional, national, and international level and coordinates this information among law enforcement agencies, foreign and domestic, to maximize efforts to disrupt and dismantle targeted organizations.

Implemented in FY 2006, the BEST initiative developed a comprehensive approach that identifies, disrupts, and dismantles criminal organizations posing significant threats to border security. The BEST teams incorporate personnel from ICE; U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP); DEA; ATF; FBI; the U.S. Coast Guard; and the U.S. Attorney's Office along with other key Federal, State, local and foreign law enforcement agencies.

As part of its investigative authorities, ICE will utilize the requested resources to fund operations that target the systems used by international criminal organizations to launder the proceeds of their criminal activities, such as the Cornerstone Initiative. Other examples of ICE's financial investigations are the Trade Transparency Unit (TTU) and Money Laundering Coordination Center, which provide the analytical infrastructure to support financial

and trade investigations. The TTU provides the capability to identify and analyze complex trade-based money laundering systems and has the unique ability to analyze domestic trade and financial data in addition to the trade and financial data of foreign cooperating partners.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$22.0 million):

The OI FY 2011 request provides for the expansion of existing facilities and the creation of two new BEST facilities. These new teams will focus on all aspects of the enforcement process, from interdiction to prosecution and removal. The goal of the expansion is to strengthen the program's ability to dismantle the leadership and supporting infrastructure of the criminal organizations responsible for perpetrating violence and illegal activity along our borders and in the Nation's interior. The BEST program is a critical cornerstone of the Secure Border Initiative program. The request also funds an increase of investigative mission support staff in field offices nationwide to assist Special Agents performing criminal investigations.

Intelligence Activities

FY 2011 Request: \$8.4 million

(Reflects \$0.1 million increase from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 request of \$8.4 million will fund the Office of Intelligence (Intelligence) drug-related operations. Intelligence collects, analyzes and shares strategic and tactical data with Federal, State, local and tribal law enforcement partners in an effort to disrupt the flow of drugs by collecting and analyzing all source information and disseminating strategic intelligence to the appropriate partner. ICE estimates that approximately 5 percent of Intelligence

activities will be international in nature.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$0.15 million):

The FY 2011 request provides for additional analysis and support of DHS components' requests for strategic intelligence information and reports.

International Affairs Activities

FY 2011 Request: \$4.3 million

(Reflects no change from FY2010)

The FY 2011 resources of \$4.3 million support the Office of International Affairs (OIA) drug-related operations. As the primary component of DHS international law enforcement operations, OIA is responsible for enhancing national security by conducting and coordinating international investigations involving transnational criminal organizations and serving as ICE's liaison to counterparts in local government and law enforcement. Based on a memorandum of understanding, all foreign narcotics investigations are coordinated with the Drug Enforcement Administration.

A part of the Strategy is to attack the vulnerabilities of drug trafficking organizations and disrupt key business sectors and weaken the economic basis of the drug trade. The illegal drug market in the U.S. is based on illegal narcotics grown or manufactured in foreign countries and smuggled across our nation's borders. ICE agents enforce a wide range of criminal statutes including Title 18 and Title 19 of the U.S. Code. These statutes address general smuggling issues as well as customs violations. ICE also enforces Title 21, which covers the importation, distribution,

manufacture and possession of illegal narcotics.

FY 2011 Total Changes (no change):

ICE will continue to conduct and coordinate international investigations involving transnational criminal organizations.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2009 performance of the drug control mission of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is based on agency GPRA documents and other agency information.

The ICE mandate to detect, disrupt and dismantle smuggling organizations supports ONDCP initiatives and U.S. drug control policy. Within their respective spheres of operation, the Investigations, International Affairs, and Intelligence divisions contribute to the Strategy's counter-drug efforts. Specifically, ICE efforts contribute to disrupting the market for illicit drugs and creating secure borders.

Immigration and Customs Enforcement		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Achieved
» Number of counterintelligence requests satisfied	86	1,969
» Percent of closed drug smuggling investigations that have an enforcement consequence (arrest, conviction, seizure, fine or penalty)	75.0%	74.3%

Discussion

As the primary investigative agency within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), ICE's enforcement efforts directly impact DHS' ability to secure our borders, enforce immigration law, and stem illegal trafficking and related transnational crime. ICE targets its investigative resources on the illicit drug trade networks that exploit our nation's borders. Dismantling criminal organizations that exploit vulnerabilities at our borders is a critical step to preventing organizations from leveraging criminal networks to weaken America's national security.

ICE participates in and dedicates resources to the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) investigations that target major drug smuggling organizations. For instance, ICE participates with DEA and FBI on Operation Panama Express (PANEX). PANEX is an OCDETF investigation targeting Colombian narco-trafficking organizations. These Colombian trafficking organizations are responsible for the importation to and distribution within the U.S. as well as Canada.

In FY 2009, the percentage of closed drug smuggling investigations that resulted in an enforcement consequence was 74.3%. An enforcement consequence includes arrests, indictments, convictions, seizures, fines and/or penalties. Investigations that result in an enforcement consequence increase

deterrence and contribute to the elimination of vulnerabilities in various aspects of trade and immigration. ICE has broad authority to investigate international financial crime and money laundering. The dollar value of real or other property seized from drug operations was \$94.2 million in FY 2009. In addition, ICE seized \$155.3 million of currency and monetary instruments from drug operations. The seizure of currency and monetary instruments reduces the financial incentives for criminals.

In FY 2009, 1,969 counter-narcotics intelligence requests were satisfied out of 2,669 that were received. Examples of intelligence services include assessing drug trafficking patterns, identifying trends, and detecting methods employed by drug traffickers and organizations. Satisfying customer requirements allows customers to make informed decisions about executing law enforcement actions. The FY 2009 target was 86 counternarcotics requests satisfied. Since the baseline for this measure was established in the previous fiscal year, the Office of Intelligence is currently realigning the target for the annual number of intelligence requests satisfied. Consequently, the Office of Intelligence reset the target for FY 2010 at 1,200 for counternarcotics intelligence requests satisfied.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

United States Coast Guard

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2009 Final	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Interdiction	\$1,094.788	\$1,157.852	\$1,205.446
Research and Development	2.078	4.403	2.678
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$1,096.866	\$1,162.255	\$1,208.124
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements	\$332.048	\$365.473	\$398.835
<i>American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 [non-add]¹</i>	<i>[12.778]</i>	<i>[0.000]</i>	<i>[0.000]</i>
Operating Expenses	747.085	776.569	790.486
Research and Development	2.078	4.403	2.678
Reserve Training	15.655	15.810	16.125
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$1,096.866	\$1,162.255	\$1,208.124

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	5,967	6,099	6,119
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$ 10.1	\$ 10.4	\$ 10.1
Drug Resources Percentage	10.87%	11.16%	11.99%

¹ Reflects the drug control funding appropriated in P.L. 111-5, *The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009*, within the Acquisition, Construction and Improvements decision unit.

Program Summary

Mission

The United States Coast Guard is America's lead maritime safety, security, and stewardship agency enforcing all applicable federal laws and international conventions on, under and over the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. This includes U.S. territorial seas, the contiguous zone, and the Exclusive Economic Zone. As part of its maritime security strategic goal, the Coast Guard's drug interdiction objective is to reduce the flow of illegal drugs entering the United States by denying smugglers access to maritime routes.

The Coast Guard developed a counterdrug strategy called STEEL WEB, which is a comprehensive approach to maritime counterdrug law enforcement in the transit and arrival zones. The cornerstones of this plan are: (1) maintain a strong interdiction presence to deny smugglers access to maritime routes and deter trafficking activity; (2) strengthen ties with source and transit zone nations to increase their willingness and ability to reduce the production and trafficking of illicit drugs within their sovereign boundaries, including territorial seas; and (3) support interagency and international efforts to stem drug smuggling through increased cooperation and coordination.

The Coast Guard primarily conducts counterdrug operations in the transit and arrival zones. In the six million square mile transit zone (Caribbean and Eastern Pacific), although difficult to locate, drugs are in their most concentrated form and trafficking activities are highly vulnerable once detected. The Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) leverage diverse trafficking means, presenting a formidable challenge to the limited United States Government resources whose purpose is to stop them. The Coast Guard continues to enhance its effective presence in both the Caribbean and Eastern Pacific portions of the transit zone by increasing overall efficiency, reducing cutter days lost during post-seizure operations, and strengthening relationships with transit and source zone countries through combined operations and bilateral/multilateral agreements, including International Maritime Interdiction Support.

DTOs continue to modify their trafficking tactics to evade maritime interdiction modes and routes, for example, in part due to the Coast Guard's increased effectiveness stopping go-fast and fishing vessels laden with cocaine bound to the United States, DTOs have employed Self-Propelled Semi-Submersible (SPSS) vessels to transport large quantities of cocaine via the maritime transit zone. SPSS vessels are designed to evade law enforcement detection and to easily scuttle (intentionally sink) when intercepted by law enforcement assets for the purpose of destroying the contraband and avoiding prosecution.

The ability to smuggle large loads of cocaine in an inconspicuous manner continues to make SPSSs an attractive smuggling asset, accounting for approximately one-third of all non-commercial maritime cocaine flow

in metric tons destined for the U.S. However, the Drug Trafficking and Vessel Interdiction Act of 2008 continues to provide an effective prosecution tool by outlawing the operation of stateless SPSSs in international waters with the intent to evade detection. This new law has already resulted in the effective prosecution of smugglers embarked on SPSSs in the absence of recovered contraband. Despite the increased use of SPSSs in recent years, the go-fast vessel remains the smuggling vessel of choice due to its availability, speed, maneuverability, and characteristics that allow it to blend easily with legitimate traffic, particularly along the littorals.

In FY 2011, the Coast Guard will continue to leverage partnerships to employ a holistic strategy to thwart the illegal maritime drug flow. For example, the Coast Guard will continue to utilize over 30 bilateral agreements with source and transit zone nations to enlist the international cooperation essential to denying the use of territorial waters for drug smuggling activity and to ensure successful prosecution of drug smugglers.

Methodology

The Coast Guard does not have a specific appropriation for drug interdiction activities. All Coast Guard operations, capital improvements and acquisitions, reserve training, and research and development activities targeted toward drug interdiction are funded out of the associated appropriations specified herein.

Reflecting the multi-mission nature of Coast Guard units, the accounting system is keyed to operating and support facilities, rather than to specific missions. Consistent with

that approach, personnel and other costs are administered and tracked along operational and support capability lines requiring detailed cost accounting techniques.

The Coast Guard uses a Mission Cost Model (MCM) methodology to compute its drug attribution. The MCM allocates funding across Coast Guard missions in the Performance-Based Budget (PBB) presentation. The MCM allocates all direct and support costs to mission-performing units (e.g., a 378-foot cutter). Established baselines of operational activity are used to further allocate those costs to the various missions.

Operating Expenses (OE)

OE funds are used to operate facilities, maintain capital equipment, improve management effectiveness, and recruit, train, and sustain all active duty military and civilian personnel. Budget presentations for current and future years use the most recent OE asset cost data. The MCM systematically allocates all OE costs in the following way:

- **Direct Costs:** Applied directly to the operating assets (major cutters, HC-130 aircraft, 41-foot utility boat) that perform missions;
- **Support Costs:** Applied to assets for which cost variability can be specifically linked to operating assets (based on carefully-developed allocation criteria); and,
- **Overhead Costs:** Applied to assets based on proportion of labor dollars spent where cost variability cannot be specifically linked to operating assets. This is a standard industry approach to overhead allocation.

Once all Operating Expense costs are fully loaded on mission-performing assets, those costs are further allocated to Coast Guard missions (Drug Enforcement, Search and Rescue, etc.) using actual or baseline projections for operational employment hours.

Acquisition, Construction & Improvements (AC&I)

The MCM is used to develop an allocation of costs by mission areas for proposed AC&I projects based on the typical employment of assets germane to the project. For example, if a new asset is being proposed for commissioning through an AC&I project, costs would be applied to missions using the operational profile of a comparable existing asset. The Coast Guard uses a zero-based budget approach in developing its request for AC&I funding. Program changes in the AC&I account may vary significantly from year-to-year depending on the specific platforms or construction projects supported. AC&I funding finances the acquisition of new capital assets, construction of new facilities and physical improvements to existing facilities and assets. The funds cover Coast Guard-owned and operated vessels, shore facilities and other equipment, such as computer systems.

Research, Development, Test & Evaluation (RDT&E)

The MCM is used to develop an allocation of costs by mission areas for proposed Research, Development, Test and Evaluation projects. Allocation of drug interdiction funding is accomplished within the zero-based RDT&E appropriation by evaluating each project's anticipated

contribution to drug interdiction efforts based on subject matter expert professional judgment.

Reserve Training (RT)

RT funds are used to support Selected Reserve personnel who in turn support and operate facilities, maintain capital equipment, improve management effectiveness, and assist in sustaining all operations. Allocation of RT funding to the Coast Guard's drug interdiction mission is done using the same methodology used for the OE appropriation.

Budget

In FY 2011, the Coast Guard requests \$1,208.1 million to fund drug control operations including AC&I, OE, RDT&E, and RT. This level represents a \$45.9 million increase from the FY 2010 enacted level.

In FY 2011, the Coast Guard's highest priority budget initiative is to continue to recapitalize its aging assets and infrastructure. Robust recapitalization is key to ensuring long-term achievement of ONDCP and Coast Guard counternarcotics strategies.

To account for a potential short-term performance loss associated with decommissioning legacy cutters and aircraft, the Coast Guard reduced target drug removal rate levels in FY 2011 from 18% to 15.5%. However, any performance impact will be mitigated through the timely delivery of new replacement assets. In the long-term, continued timely replacement of aging assets will significantly increase the Coast Guard's overall performance to the Nation.

Acquisition, Construction and Improvements

Total FY 2011 Request: \$398.8 million

(Reflects \$33.4 million increase from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 President's Budget provides funding to continue replacement or refurbishment of increasingly outdated and unreliable assets used today to prevent the flow of illegal drugs into the U.S.

These assets include the National Security Cutters (NSC), Fast Response Cutters (FRC), and the Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA). The timely replacement of aging 378-foot High Endurance Cutters (HECs) through the 418-foot National Security Cutter (NSC) program is the Coast Guard's top recapitalization priority. Specifically, FY 2011 recapitalization priorities include funding for the production of NSC #5. Other replacements include the HC-144A MPA for the 26-year-old HU-25 Falcon aircraft, and the 150' FRC for the 110' Island Class Patrol Boat. All of the assets being replaced have reached the end of their service lives.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$33.4 million):

The FY 2011 President's Budget provides funding to operate these newly acquired assets and also funds the critical logistics and C4&IT investments needed to support them.

Operating Expenses

Total FY 2011 Request: \$790.5 million

(Reflects \$13.9 million increase from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 President's Budget supports the operation and maintenance of Coast Guard capability, including personnel pay and allowances, training and recruiting, operating funds for newly acquired assets delivered through Coast Guard recapitalization programs, and unit and depot level maintenance. It also includes a targeted deployable law enforcement

capability enhancement to mitigate emergent terrorism and border security risks, including the illegal flow of drugs.

The FY 2011 President's Budget enhances deployable Law Enforcement Detachment team (LEDET) capacity to mitigate emergent terrorism and border security risks. LEDETs embark on naval assets to primarily support the Drug Interdiction and National Defense Readiness missions. In FY 2009, the deployment of Coast Guard LEDETs aboard U.S. Navy and partner nation warships accounted for over 50% of total cocaine removals. The President's Budget will bring 18 teams to full operational capacity. The Coast Guard will continue to work closely with the Department of Defense and international partners to provide platforms to leverage the full benefit of enhanced LEDET capacity.

The Budget also annualizes new funding provided by Congress in FY 2010 for counterdrug operations and new watchstanders and also provides funds to operate and maintain newly acquired assets delivered through Coast Guard recapitalization programs.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$13.9 million):

The \$13.9 million increase in Operating Expenses consists primarily of pay, annualization of prior year funding and operating funds for newly acquired assets delivered through Coast Guard recapitalization programs, and unit and depot level maintenance.

Research and Development

Total FY 2011 Request: \$2.7 million

(Reflects \$1.7 million decrease from FY 2010)

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) funding allows the

Coast Guard to sustain critical missions by the Department of Homeland Security.

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$1.7 million):

FY 2011 resources will continue to support the development of technologies to improve detection of hidden contraband; improve tactical communications systems to improve interagency coordination, command and control; and develop technologies that give operational commanders a wider range of options to stop fleeing vessels.

Reserve Training

Total FY 2011 Request: \$16.1 million

(Reflects \$0.3 million increase from FY 2010)

Reserve Training (RT) budget funding assumes a drug control allocation equivalent to that of the OE program costs since RT personnel augment OE program functions. RT funds are used to support Selected Reserve personnel who in turn support and operate facilities, maintain capital equipment, improve management effectiveness, and assist in sustaining all operations.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$0.3 million):

The Budget includes an increase of \$0.3 million for drug-related Reserve Training. RT funds are used to support Selected Reserve personnel who in turn support and operate facilities, maintain capital equipment, improve management effectiveness, and assist in sustaining all operations. In the RT budget, allocating a share of budget authority using the same methodology used for OE derives the amount allocated to the drug control mission area.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2009 performance of the USCG program is based on agency GPRA documents and Coast Guard data. The Coast Guard did not complete any independent program evaluation or

assessments of its drug interdiction in FY 2009. The last independent program evaluation was completed by the Center of Naval Analyses (CNA); the Coast Guard changed the methodology for measuring its primary outcome in FY 2009, thus successfully implementing one of the recommendations from the CNA report.

US Coast Guard		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2009	FY 2009
	Target	Actual
» Removal Rate for Cocaine from Non-commercial Vessels in Maritime Transit Zone	15.7%	15.0%
» Metric tons of cocaine removed	≥ 134	160.1

Discussion

In FY 2009 the CG revised its methodology for measuring its drug interdiction performance. The Coast Guard started using the Consolidated Counter Drug Database (CCDB) as its source for tracking cocaine movement estimates in lieu of the Interagency Assessment for Cocaine Movement (IACM). Adopting the CCDB quarterly, event-based estimates, which are historically more than 60% higher than the annual production and consumption based IACM estimates, results in a perceived drop in Coast Guard's measured performance from FY 2008.

In FY 2009, the Coast Guard removed 160.1 MT (352,862 lbs) of cocaine, 71,234 lbs of marijuana; seized 58 vessels, and detained 322 suspected smugglers.

The first national security cutter, Coast Guard Cutter BERTHOLF disrupted a multi-vessel drug transfer in the eastern Pacific while on its first operational patrol in July 2009. While operating as part of the Joint

Interagency Task Force- South (JIATF-S), Coast Guard Cutter BERTHOLF intercepted two go-fast vessels with maritime patrol aircraft support. BERTHOLF deployed an Airborne Use of Force (AUF) capable CG helicopter and both of its small boats simultaneously to effect a successful interdiction. The case resulted in removing more than two metric tons of cocaine bound for the United States. BERTHOLF's improved technological capabilities and onboard Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance (C4ISR) technology played a key role in a successful "endgame".

The Coast Guard directly contributed in disrupting 123 illicit drug movements with 42 of these events involving the Coast Guard's Airborne Use of Force (AUF) capability deployed aboard Coast Guard cutters and U.S. Naval warships (USN). Coast Guard AUF aircraft and precision marksmen deployed on USN warships assisted in confiscating 24% of total cocaine

removed in FY 2009. The AUF capability remains indispensable for interdicting the littoral go-fast threat.

Deployment of Coast Guard Law Enforcement Detachments (LEDETs) aboard USN and partner nation warships accounted for over 50% of total fiscal year cocaine removals. In FY 2009, LEDETs deployed aboard USN and partner nation warships removed over 187,737 lbs of cocaine, 4,035 lbs of marijuana, detained 128 suspected smugglers, and seized 16 vessels.

The Coast Guard successfully exercised bilateral agreements and operational procedures to interdict 36 foreign flagged vessels involved in drug smuggling. This led to the removal of over 40 MT (88,000 lbs) of cocaine and 21,000 lbs of marijuana in the transit zone.

On December 31, 2008, a Coast Guard LEDET embarked aboard the USS RODNEY M. DAVIS responded to a Self-Propelled Semi-Submersible (SPSS) vessel sighting by a maritime patrol aircraft (MPA) in the Eastern Pacific Ocean. The MPA monitored the SPSS vessel and vectored RODNEY M. DAVIS to the location. Once in range, the ship launched its helicopter to monitor the SPSS. Upon counter-detecting the helicopter, the SPSS crewmembers donned life jackets and scuttled the vessel. The LEDET arrived in a small boat and safely embarked the four crewmembers from the SPSS vessel just prior to its sinking. An interagency group that convenes every quarter in support of the CCDB later estimated over 5.5 MT (12,122 lbs) of cocaine aboard the scuttled SPSS vessel.

On April 8, 2009, defendants from the above case were the first to be prosecuted under the Drug Trafficking Vessel Interdiction Act of 2008 (DTVIA), pleading guilty in a federal court in Tampa, Florida. DTVIA makes it a felony offense to operate a stateless SPSS vessel in international waters with the intent to evade detection. This law enables the U.S. Government to prosecute drug traffickers without having to risk the safety of law enforcement personnel to try to recover contraband from a scuttled vessel. In FY 2009, the Coast Guard interdicted 11 SPSS vessels traveling from Colombia via Eastern Pacific routes.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2009 Final	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	\$0.339	\$0.326	\$0.350
Interdiction	2.956	2.858	3.063
International	0.005	0.005	0.005
Investigations	0.416	0.421	0.451
Research & Development	0.002	0.002	0.003
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$3.718	\$3.612	\$3.872
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Salaries and Expenses	\$3.718	\$3.612	\$3.872
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$3.718	\$3.612	\$3.872
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	13	15	15
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$ 0.004	\$ 0.004	\$ 0.004
Drug Resources Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Program Summary

Mission

A primary mission of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is to monitor connections between illegal drug trafficking and terrorism, coordinate efforts to sever such connections, and otherwise contribute to efforts to interdict illegal drug trafficking [6 U.S.C. 111 (b) (1) (H)].

The Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement (CNE) is statutorily charged with supporting this mission by (1) coordinating policy and operations within the Department, between the Department and other Federal

departments and agencies, and between the Department and State and local agencies with respect to stopping the entry of illegal drugs into the United States; (2) ensuring the adequacy of resources within the Department for stopping the entry of illegal drugs into the United States; (3) recommending the appropriate financial and personnel resources necessary to help the Department better fulfill its responsibility to stop the entry of illegal drugs into the United States; (4) within the Joint Terrorism Task Force construct tracking and severing connections between illegal drug trafficking and terrorism; and (5) serving as a representative of the Department on all task forces, committees,

or other entities whose purpose is to coordinate the counternarcotics enforcement activities of the Department.

Budget

In FY 2011, CNE requests current services funding of \$3.9 million, a net increase of \$0.3 million from the FY 2010 enacted level.

Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement

Total FY 2011 Request: \$3.9 million

(Reflects \$0.3 million increase from FY 2010)

As the principal advisor to the Secretary on counterdrug matters, the CNE Director reviews and evaluates all DHS counterdrug activities. CNE's Policy Division works closely with DHS components and other Federal departments to develop and coordinate counternarcotics policies and operations. In FY 2009, the CNE Policy Division drafted "DHS Counternarcotics Doctrine," a document that reflects the best practices and fundamental operating principles of the Department's counternarcotics enterprise. In 2010, CNE Policy will conclude the coordination process for this document through the Department, and will ensure that it is suitable for promulgation by the Secretary. To further enhance coordination of the DHS counternarcotics effort, in FY 2010 CNE's Policy Division will plan and facilitate quarterly meetings of the Counternarcotics Coordinating Council (CCC), an advisory body made up of decision-makers representing the DHS counternarcotics components. As a result of the first FY 2010 meeting of the CCC, the DHS Policy Division has undertaken the task of reviewing intra-DHS counternarcotics-related memoranda of agreement (MOAs) and memoranda of understanding (MOUs). The DHS Policy

Division will complete this effort by the end of FY 2010. In FY 2010, the CNE Policy Division will also undertake the task of analyzing the performance measures used by the DHS counternarcotics components, and identifying ways of improving these measures. In FY 2010, the Policy Division will continue to coordinate the National Southwest Counternarcotics Border Strategy and lay out the foundations for the FY 2011 update to the National Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy.

The Drug-Terror Nexus (DTX) Division works closely with DHS intelligence and law enforcement entities to assist in tracking and severing connections between drugs and terrorism. CNE works within the Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) construct in support of its DTX mission. Further, CNE is producing a Situation Report that will assess drug-terror activity in the Tri-Border Area, located in South America. This Situation Report will provide a state of play and overview of crime-terror activities that exist in the Tri-Border Area and will provide recommendations that may be used to address identified areas of concern in support of homeland security. CNE will work closely with intelligence and law enforcement entities within the DHS enterprise to implement recommendations that will address identified vulnerabilities. CNE will also promote interagency collaboration and advocate knowledge and information sharing between law enforcement and intelligence as it relates to the connection between illegal drug trafficking and terrorism, and other related transnational criminal activity that may contribute to the drug-terror threat.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$0.3 million):

The \$0.3 million increase reflects technical adjustments to the base for current services.

